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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875. NUMBER 46.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORTE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Rader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheelock, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH.
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN.
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Old Bank Building,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

☞ Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Bier Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's. Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

How I Lost My Heart.

To tell you just how I lost it,
Oh, that were a difficult task;
How the thing got away on that autumn day
I never stopped to ask.
Perhaps 'twas a glance that did it,
A soft caress to my hair,
A close warm grasp, or a gentle clasp,
That captured it then and there.

You see, there are things you can govern,
But hearts have a way of their own;
Like birds they fly, and you can't tell why—
You only miss them when gone.
And why I don't tell the story,
If the reason you really must learn,
Is, though life grew bright with a rosy light,
Yet I won no heart in return.

Somebody's eyes were gentle and kind,
And his voice was soft and low;
But the heart I wanted was given away
Ever so long ago.
And so, while I solace a lonely life
With a cat and a cup of tea,
Somebody's arm is round his wife
And her baby is on his knee.

And the loss I met with results in this,
That mine is a lonely part;
You can't for your life make a loving wife
Of a woman without a heart.
Another head rests on the manly breast
That I wanted to shelter me;
Some other fair face has won my place,
So no man's wife I'll be.

But compensation's a law of life,
And though trials the gods will send,
I've no one to scold when his beefsteak's cold,
And no small stockings to mend.
So that the love that is lost I never regret,
When I think what my troubles might be:
When dinner is late I smile at fate,
And nobody storms at me.

THE PRAIRIE FIRE.

The round golden sun rose slowly up into the gray morning sky; long, very long before the first dim streaks of dawn had stolen in through the fissures in the rude canvas tent, Horace Gray and his young wife, Gertrude, were up and doing. Only the first night of their stay in their new Western home had passed, and there was much for them to accomplish ere the sun went down again. They had brought only a few of the most necessary articles of household furniture with them; and Horace was to return that day to a rude settlement miles away, to bring the remainder.

Such was their haste that no fire was kindled, and the remnants of the last night's supper sufficed for their simple breakfast. In a few moments the horses were harnessed and waiting, and then Horace Gray came back to bid his wife good-bye ere he started. Softly stealing his arm round her slender waist, he gently drew her towards the tent-door, where they could gaze upon the magnificent prospect around them. Away in the distance as far as the eye could reach, containing acres upon acres, stretched the wide, rich prairie, covered with long, tangled grass, crisped and browned by the October frosts, rippling gently in the soft zephyr-like winds which played through it like the blue waves of the great ocean which stretched so many weary leagues away, over the tops of the great trees which bordered the western horizon.

Opposite them, not many hundred yards away, ran and sparkled a little rill, dancing joyously in the glad morning sunbeams, curving partly round the tent, and parting just below it only to unite a few feet beyond, leaving a little miniature island of fairy-like beauty and proportions, around which the low murmuring of the waters made perpetual music.

On the left hand, far away in the distant east, stretched a long growth of heavy woodland, now crusted with the autumn gold, as if aping the rich western sunset, seeming to mingle its billowy foliage with the dim, gray sky which bounded the distant horizon. In the north, behind the tent, only the great grass-grown prairie rolled away as far as the eye could reach, covered with the lights and shadows of an October morning, gemmed now and then by the few gorgeous autumnal flowers which the frost had left untouched, and which gleamed richly forth in the mazy depths of the brown, tall trees.

Horace Gray gazed long and curiously at this truly magnificent scene; and then bending tenderly over the slight form of his delicate young wife, he said, earnestly: "I have not yet asked my Gerty how well she likes her new home."

These words were spoken anxiously, and the speaker's voice trembled a very little; but the young wife looked up with a bright, cheerful smile upon her face, as she said, enthusiastically: "There is no need of it, Horace; I love it already. I little thought, when I left my dear Eastern home, to what a fairy land you were taking me. I know I shall be perfectly contented here, with this lovely scene spread out forever before me. Only see," she continued, her sweet, girlish face lighting up more and more, "what a soft, beautiful sky stretches above us, and what a splendid country around! How gorgeous is the coloring of these late flowers; how soft and billowy the prairie looks; how grand and solemn those dark old woods yonder; and how sweet and peaceful that little rill which meanders along so joyously! Oh, my Horace! will we not be happy here?"

She lifted her eyes confidingly to her husband's face, as she concluded speaking, and with a glad, happy heart he clasped her again and again tenderly to his bosom.

"Dear Gerty, he said, earnestly, "I have so often feared that you would droop and pine in this lonely place, that makes me very happy to hear you speak thus. I am very glad that you think you shall like your new home."

"Feared that I should pine, and you with me, Horace?" she said, reproachfully.

"But you have ever before been surrounded by so many true, sincere friends," he answered.

"Of whom my husband was the truest and the best! No, no, I never can be lonely with you."

"But I know you must sometimes sigh for the loved ones you have left behind," her husband answered. "Do you think I shall be sufficient for you then? Will you not mourn for the sound of other voices, and your heart thirst for other love than mine?"

He bent his head slightly forward, and looked earnestly, almost anxiously, into her face.

"Horace," she answered, truthfully, "when I promised to become your wife, I knew full well all that I must forsake in coming here with you; yet I came. I knew it must be years before the sight of father, mother, sister, or brother would gladden my eyes; yet I gave them up for one who should be more than all of these. I came here with a full knowledge of the step I was taking, and do not now, and am sure I never shall, regret it. That I should mourn for those I have left sometimes, is only natural; but were it you, instead of them, from whom I was parted, then my grief would be much the greater. This parting I can bear, but I could not that."

And she nestled both of her small white hands trustingly into his.

"Then you love and value me more than all of these, my Gerty?" he asked, joyfully.

"Ay, more than the whole wide, wide world besides," was answered, earnestly.

Again he clasped her fondly to his heart, and, upon releasing her, said: "See, Gerty, the sun is gaining upon us while we stand here talking, and the horses begin to grow impatient. I must away now, if I would return to you before sunset. Are you sure you shall not be afraid to stay alone in my absence?"

"Oh, yes!" she answered, cheerfully. "I am going to be your brave little wife, you know. Besides, I must accustom myself to being alone, and this will be a nice time to begin."

"I am very glad that you are so light-hearted about it, for I shall go away the happier. There, kiss me once! Now good-bye!" And he jumped lightly into the heavy wagon.

"You will be at home before dark, won't you, Horace?"

"Yes, love!" And the whip cracked about the ears of the impatient horses, and with many a backward glance, Horace Grey sped along on his journey.

Gertrude shed a few quiet tears, which were soon brushed away, as he disappeared in the tall prairie grass far away to the eastward; and, then, with a light laugh, humming a gay tune, she culled a handful of the choicest of the late flowers blooming around, and then returned slowly to the tent.

Once there, she began to arrange the few household utensils which had already arrived, in perfect order, against her husband's return. They consisted of only a plain pine table, two chairs, a rude camp bed, and a few smaller articles; and, therefore, in a very few moments they were arranged to suit her. Some of the flowers which she had gathered, she placed in a broken pitcher upon the table, and the rest were woven into a light wreath, that she hung over the tent door.

This done, to keep her thoughts from dwelling too much upon her loneliness, she drew a book from her pocket and commenced to read. Becoming interested, at last, the hours flew by unheeded, until at length she was aroused to a sense of her situation by a peculiar, smoky smell, which impregnated the air of the tent. Rising from her seat, she went hastily towards the door and looked out. The sky all around seemed filled by a thick, dark vapor, and the air felt hot and oppressive, while a peculiar sound came from the northward.

With a horrible, sickening fear struggling in her heart, she sprang out away from the tent, and giving a single glance in the direction from whence it came, staggered suddenly forward, with her hands pressed tightly over a still, ghastly face, from whence every particle of color had fled, leaving it like the snowdrift. In that glance, a terrible truth, which made her brain dizzy and her heart sick, had been forced upon her. Far away to the northward the whole wide prairie was on fire, and like the tempest-tossed waves of the ocean, the mad flames were leaping over the dry, tangled prairie grass towards her, like ravenous monsters eager for their prey.

"Great God!" she gasped, faintly, "Thou art all-powerful; oh, save me for my Horace's sake!"

At this thought of her husband, renewed strength came to the sinking form of the young wife, and she resolved to struggle yet resolutely for life, if it were only for his sake. Suddenly, like a half-forgotten dream, there dawned upon her confused brain the remembrance of something her husband had told her long before, and which she had never thought of afterwards until then.

"I will try," she cried, eagerly. "He said a counter-fire was the best course any one could pursue in such a situation. Heaven must have sent that thought."

She sprang to her feet, and entered the tent once more. The tin box was nowhere in sight—her husband must have taken it—and she well knew that there were no matches at hand. One last hope remained to her; some of the fire Horace had made the night before might be remaining. On that, she felt, rested her life or death, and with trembling hands she raked over the ashes. Not a single spark rewarded her search.

"Lost, lost!" she cried, wringing her hands; "all hope is lost, and I may as well submit at last! What an end to all my dreams of happiness! I must save myself! I must find a way soon, for in a few moments it will be too late. Father in heaven, direct me! Oh, I cannot remain here to be burned alive! It is too horrible!"

She sprang out in the thick, stifling air. During her absence the fire had made fearful progress, and was now almost upon her. As it came roaring towards her, the dense smoke stifled and blinded her; with every sense but a desire to escape benumbed and palsied, she sprang away in the opposite direction like a hunted deer. Only once she paused and gazed behind her. The tent she had just left was on fire, and the flames were spreading after her. On—on, faster and faster she flew—still she could hear the crackling, hissing sound close behind her, nearer and nearer; until the hot air scorched her delicate skin. It was a terrible race—a race for life and love—which that weak woman ran with the roaring, hungry monster behind her. Who would conquer?

Still on she ran, her speed increasing, for the love of life was yet strong, until something yawned before her. It was a clear, soft-flowing stream of water; and, with a glad cry and a quick bound, she had crossed it. She stood upon the little island—there was water all around her—and, with a grateful heart, she sank wearily upon her knees. But all danger was not over. Where she had crossed, the brook was very narrow for several feet in length; and, as a light wind fanned the flames upon the opposite bank, the result was yet doubtful.

But Gertrude's brain had become clear, her wits more keen, and she was ready for this emergency. With her own weak hands she broke two great branches from a bush which grew close beside her. With one in each hand, she stood calmly up, and watched the progress of the fire. Soon, as she had expected, a stronger gust of wind sent the nearest flames towering far up, until they had crossed the barrier between them, and caught in the dry grass at her feet. But she was fully prepared. For moments, that seemed like ages to her, she fought bravely with the flames. At last, she conquered. Her efforts were successful; the fire passed her, but it left her secure.

The hot air had burned and blistered upon her face; the smoke had choked and stifled her; but not until it all was passed, and she was again free from danger, did her strength utterly give way. The flames still rolled and hissed around her; but she knew it not. She had fainted.

Hours, long, blissful hours rolled on, but still she remained in that death-like swoon. At last a voice sounded over the prairie—a voice that was wont to send the warm blood coursing through every vein, but now it awoke no answering thrill. A moment more, and Horace stood beside her, pressing her light form madly to heart.

"Gerty, my wife—my Gerty!" he cried, passionately; "you cannot be dead! I expected to find you a blackened corpse on my return. Heaven has saved you, and you must live for my sake."

He bathed her face with the water from the brook, but it was long, very long, ere she exhibited any signs of returning life. At length she opened her eyes wearily.

"It is a terrible fire!" she said, faintly. "Oh, Horace, I would I might live to see you once more!"

"I am here, Gerty; don't you see me?" he answered, pressing her closer to him. "The fire has all died away; but, thank God, it has left you to me, my wife. I care nothing for the rest, so that my darling is uninjured."

For a long while she lay in his arms as weak and helpless as a babe; but after an hour's rest and quiet, her strength was in some degree restored, so that she was able to sit up and tell her husband calmly of her peril and escape. With grateful hearts, they sank upon their knees together, and thanked God for the victory.

A few months later, and a neat, tasteful log cabin marked the site of the tent which had been burned; but this time there was no fear that the fire would ever reach it, for the immigrants adopted precautions to prevent it.

The Spare Bed.

When I go to the country to visit my relatives, writes M. Quad, the spare bed rises up before my imagination days before I start, and I shiver as I remember how cold and grave-like the sheets are. I put off the visit as long as possible, solely on account of that spare bed. I don't like to tell them that I had rather sleep on a picket fence than to enter that spare room and creep into that spare bed, and so they know nothing of my sufferings.

The spare bed is always as near a mile and a half from the rest of the beds as it can be located. It's either up stairs at the head of the hall, or off in the parlor. The parlor curtains have not been raised for weeks; everything is as prim as an old maid's bonnet, and the bed is as square and true as if it had been made up to a carpenter's rule.

No matter whether it be summer or winter, the bed is like ice, and it sinks down in a way to make one shiver. The sheets are slippery clean, the pillow slips rustle like shrouds, and one dare not stretch his leg down for fear of kicking against a tombstone.

One sinks down until he is lost in the hollow, and foot by foot the prim bedposts vanish from sight. He is worn out and sleepy, but he knows that the rest of the family are so far away that no one could hear him if he should shout for an hour, and this makes him nervous. He wonders if any one ever died in that room, and straightway he sees faces of dead persons, hears strange noises, and presently feels a chill galloping up and down his back.

Did any one ever pass a comfortable night in a spare bed? no matter how many quilts and spreads covered him he could not get warm, and if he accidentally fell asleep it was to awake with a start, under the impression that a dead man was pulling his nose. It will be days and weeks before he recovers from the impression, and yet he must suffer in silence, because the spare bed was assigned him in token of esteem and affection.

Do Not Worry About Yourself.

To retain or recover health, persons should be relieved from all anxiety concerning disease. The mind has power over the body, for a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated on the disease of another. It is found in the hospitals that surgeons and physicians who make a specialty of certain diseases are liable to die of them themselves; and the mental strain is so great that sometimes people die of diseases which they have only in imagination. We have seen a person sea-sick in anticipation of a voyage, ere reaching the vessel. We have known persons to die of an imaginary cancer in the stomach, when they had no cancer or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man, slightly pricked in the arm, has fainted and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, well persons, to remain so, should be cheerful and happy, and sick persons should have their attention diverted as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith that men are saved, and it is by their faith they die. As a man thinketh so is he. If he wills not to die he can often live in spite of disease, and if he has little or no attachment to life he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Men live by their souls and not by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves, they are only receptacles of life—tenements for their souls, and the will has much to do in containing the physical occupancy or giving it up.

Blessings on the Boys.

Blessings on the boys. Not the young, healthy, rosy-cheeked male savages of thirteen or sixteen years. They cannot help being boys, and deserve no special credit or condemnation for it. But blessings on those hale old boys of forty or forty-five or even sixty, who bend their broad shoulders to the burdens of life, but who do not let those burdens crush their hearts; whose eyes are quick to catch the light of merriment over a droll story, and quicker to fill with tears of sympathy for a friend's distress; who retains a boyish love and reverence for all that is womanly; whose boyish confidence in humanity, as a whole, though often shocked, never dies; who watch eagerly for the bright spots of sunshine on life's carpet, and seat themselves where it falls brightest and warmest. They rarely grow very rich, for their boyish generosity is too careless for that; they may not command the awe of admiring crowds; they are not always systematic enough to be safely trusted with important offices; but the nimble feet of childhood springs to them, manhood trustingly extends to them a wide open hand, women greet them with a confiding smile, and all through life they live and receive great treasures of pure love. God himself is very tender to these boys.

Proverbs.

Borrowed clothes never fit.
Better go round than fall in a ditch.
Better go alone than in bad company.
Be slow to promise but quick to perform.
Better to go to bed supperless than get up in debt.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Catch the bear before you sell his skin.
Charity begins at home, but does not end there.
Do not rip up old sores.
Doing nothing is doing ill.
Diligence commands success.
Debt is the worst kind of poverty.
Dependence is a poor trade to follow.
Deeds are fruits, words are but leaves.
Do unto others as you would have them do to you.
Every couple is not a pair.
Everything is good in its season.
Everybody's business is nobody's business.
False friends are worse than open enemies.
Fortune knocks once at least at every man's gate.
Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.
Great barkers are not biters.
Great gain and little pain makes a man weary.
Give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself.

The Coal Miner.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Hazleton, Pa., gives us the following picture of the coal miner: Why cannot the miners agree with their employers about wages without constant strikes, and why, if they will strike, don't they do it like butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers, and all the rest?

To settle this point one must go among the miners and study their character and surroundings. There are many causes of discussion, but the chief one is this: The miner is, or tries to be, a law to himself as far as his wages are concerned. Of the laws of political economy which govern the rise and fall of prices he of course knows nothing, and for statute laws, as far as they affect his right to strike, and to force his fellows to strike, he cares very little. He lives under a rude form of democracy, the laws of which are unwritten but arbitrary and certain of execution, because every man is a self-constituted judge and executioner. When the majority in the secret council of his union determine to strike, he strikes without reflecting whether the determination was wise or unwise, right or wrong. According to his simple ethics the majority have a right to rule, and the minority must be made to submit. Very seldom do the minority rebel. Punishment is summary. A letter of warning, embellished with a rough drawing of a coffin, is first sent to the "blackleg" who dares to work after the strike is decreed. If he does not heed this notice, the next one is more emphatic. He must be a brave man, indeed, if he still perseveres, for he knows that all around him are deadly enemies, waiting for an opportunity to kill him. They were friends and comrades before the strike began, but now they are merciless. If a "blackleg" is found dead by the roadside, or is shot in his cabin, no witness ever appears to point out the murderer. The terrible tribe of Danites among the Mormons did not execute vengeance more mysteriously than do the miners execute what they deem to be justice upon the violators of their code. If you wish to know in what terror men stand of this unwritten code, go to one of the hundreds of miners whom you may find idling away their time in the mining villages near here, and offer him $100 to put his lamp in his cap, go down the neighboring slope and cut a ton of coal. For weeks he may have been denying himself every comfort save a little tobacco for his short pipe, but he will laugh at your offer, and wonder if you take him for a fool, that he should risk his life for a little money.

Destroying Wills.

There is very good reason to suspect, the New York *Times* says, that numbers of those persons who are supposed to die intestate do not so die in fact. In too many instances the will has been destroyed. The temptation offered is too strong to be resisted. There is a bright fire in the grate, and, standing beside it, the finder of a will peruses clause after clause only to discover that a sum infinitely less than he thinks his due has been bequeathed to him. Let him drop the document into the flames, and, under the assumed intestacy, a handsome slice must be his. The solicitor may, indeed, produce a duplicate, which can be entered for probate, and the criminal may thus find himself defeated. But what then? The crime, at all events, cannot be brought home to him. It was the opinion of one of those most experienced in testamentary suits that this offense is frequently perpetrated.

Which He Preferred.

A New York judge had before him a man named John Bingham, who pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy, both of the wives being present in court. His counselor privately cross-examined the bigamist, but he insisted upon having a plea of guilty entered.

The counsel (addressing the court)—Your honor, I think this man has had punishment enough from his two wives, and that should be taken into consideration in passing sentence.

Recorder—Prisoner, which would you rather have the court do—discharge you to live with your two wives, or sentence you to State prison for three years?

Prisoner—Your honor, send me to State prison for mercy's sake!

Recorder—I grant your request, and send you to State prison for three years at hard labor.

The Spelling Schools.

One good effect of the spelling match fever is discernible after all. It will, perhaps, introduce into the vernacular some words of convenient generalizing effect that have long been sealed up from common use in the unexplored depths of unabridged dictionaries. How handy, for example, will it be when we are called on to speak of the place of a planet or the moon, when it is in conjunction with the sun, to refer to its syzygy. How simple, when struggling with a fashion article on the varieties of sealskin, to classify them as phocine materials! How smoothly and trippingly on the tongue, when dealing with the mysteries of the butter trade, to lump the whole question as a butyraceous one.

The Chinese Emperor.

A new emperor has ascended the throne of China. Some accounts mention the age of this new emperor as three years, and others as five years. The explanation of this discrepancy is easy; every Chinaman adds one year to his real age, but the emperor is allowed to add two. The three years may thus be the age counting from the birth, and the five years the official imperial age. The name of the present emperor's father is Prince Chun, but his own name has not yet been declared, a new one always being assumed on coming to the throne.

A GOOD SPEECH.—One of the best political speeches ever made came from the lips of a military gentleman during the last Senatorial contest in West Virginia. It was as follows: Gentlemen—If no one will make a speech, I will, and I will stop when I get done. Citizens of West Virginia, if you would all take the same interest in developing the resources of your country by opening your rich mines, cultivating the soil, improving your stock, and cultivating habits of industry that you take hunting public offices for yourselves or friends, you would soon have one of the first and best States in the Union.

THE FALLS.—Many years ago, in Paris, Miss Porter, of Niagara Falls, was asked if she knew much about the Falls. "Yes," she replied, "I own them." This was substantially true, as most of the land on the American side, along the rapids and down to the cataract itself, was the property of the Porter family. Recently one-eighth of all the lands and premises on Goat Island was sold by Jane Townsend to Elizabeth Porter for $51,325, and one-sixteenth part of the same property was sold to George M. Perth for $25,662.50. At this rate Goat Island is worth about $400,000.

Prof. of Rhetoric: "What important change came over Burns in the latter part of his life?" Senior: "He died."

AN OLD MAN'S DEATH SENTENCE.

Remorse that Sealed the Lips of a White-Haired Wife Murderer.

Upon the opening of the criminal court in St. Louis William Morgan, the old white-haired man who was convicted at the last term of the court for having murdered his wife July 27, 1874, was brought up from the county jail, and seated with several other prisoners to the left of the judge's bench. His face wore the same pale, sorrowful look that it did during the progress of his trial, and his whole manner showed unmistakable evidences of much mental suffering.

At half-past ten a deputy marshal led the prisoner up to the bar of the court, where the judge, addressing him, said: "William Morgan, have you anything to say why the court should not now proceed to sentence you in accordance with the verdict of the jury?"

The prisoner hung his head, and began with his left hand to play with the silvery white locks which fell down his left temple.

The judge repeated the question, but again the prisoner made no reply. He did not even seem to notice that he had been addressed.

Then the judge asked the deputy to call the prisoner's attention to the question just put to him. The deputy approached Morgan, took him by the arm and said: "The judge is talking to you," but got no answer; the deputy then said: "Do you hear me?" again no reply.

"Speak louder," said the judge, "perhaps he can't hear well."

"Do you hear me," cried out the deputy, in a very loud voice.

The prisoner stood motionless, and made no sign whatever that he was conscious of what was going on, but continued playing with his curls.

"Bring him up closer," said the judge to the deputy.

The latter then caught hold of his arm a second time, and gently pulled him forward. The prisoner took a couple of steps forward and stopped, his fingers still playing with his curls, and his eyes cast to the floor.

A lawyer spoke up and said that the prisoner evidently had nothing to say, whereupon the judge continued: "Upon the indictment preferred by the grand jury, charging you with the willful and deliberate murder of your wife, you were placed upon trial before a jury of your countrymen, selected by yourself and the counsel you had engaged to assist in your defense. To the jury thus chosen and duly sworn well and truly to try the issue between yourself and the State, the facts in your case and the law applicable thereto were fully presented, and they, after due deliberation, have solemnly pronounced you guilty of willful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

"It would be a task as unpleasant as useless for me to state in detail the evidence of your guilt. Every circumstance of the terrible tragedy in which you bore so active a part is doubtless so deeply impressed on the tablets of your memory that death alone can wash away the remembrance thereof.

"The crime of which you have been convicted has been declared by the makers of our laws to merit death, and this sentence I must now pass upon you.

"In all kindness and sincerity I ask that for the few weeks that will elapse before the execution of this sentence you turn your thoughts and prayers to that all-wise God, who alone can reconcile justice with mercy and give you peace in this the day of your affliction.

"In pursuance of the verdict of the jury declaring you guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, the sentence that I now pronounce against you is: That you be taken hence to the place whence you came, that thence, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1875, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, you be carried to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul."

During the reading of the sentence the old man remained motionless, and seemingly unconscious of what was being said and done, and looked as though he had been entirely deserted by every earthly being.

The Potato Bug.

The Colorado potato beetle is a problem, the solution of which outweighs in importance many other questions. The Colorado potato bug first made its appearance in 1861 in the far West, and since that time has been gradually enlarging its sphere of action at the rate of sixty miles a year, which, unless it shall be checked, will bring the bug to the Atlantic States about the year 1880. The beast is enormously prolific, and every fifty days he duplicates his family, which generally numbers about 1,200. Thus far no way of exterminating him has been discovered. Paris green will kill him, but unfortunately it kills the plant also on which he alights. So notorious is his character that the most strenuous exertions are employed to prevent him from entering England, Germany, and France. Every potato is met on the frontier and rigidly examined to see that there is no bug about it, and every stalk and loose particle of soil which accompanies it is removed and burned lest it should conceal some egg which might bourgeon villainously even in the new soil. The Colorado bugs travel in such vast numbers that in one night they will settle upon acres and acres of young potatoes and destroy them all. They do not seem to take kindly to other plants, and therefore if they increase and multiply it is because they have this food. Possibly the planting of no potatoes for a year or two is the only way to eradicate the dreaded bug.

Brutal Revenge.

A most cruel and dastardly outrage was perpetrated in England, not long since, upon James Bradshaw, a workingman. After leaving his work Bradshaw entered a beer house, where he found a man who goes by the *sobriquet* of Flunkey, and who was a laborer in the works. It so happened that Bradshaw had occasion to find fault with him at his work, and Flunkey determined to have his revenge. Bradshaw being a fine, powerful fellow, and Flunkey rather diminutive, the latter dared not attack him openly; but as Bradshaw, unconcernedly, had his back toward Flunkey, the latter suddenly took his greasy cap, saturated with the oil accumulations of years, from his head, and placed it on the fire. The cap blazed up fiercely, and with the burning oil and grease streaming from it, he clapped it on Bradshaw's head, and held it there for some moments, setting his hair on fire, burning his head and face in a terrible manner, and rendering him near

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., May 5th, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the resources, solicited.

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Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Commmittee of the First Congressional District of North Carolina held at Plymouth on Thursday May 6, 1875 at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of thorough organization &c., A full attendance is requested.

Active prominent Republicans of the District are invited to be present for consultation.

P. JOHN, Chn'm.

J. Q. A. WOOD, Sec'y.

SMALL FARMS AND BETTER CULTURE.

This country wants smaller farms. As a general rule, our farms are too large If a man has capital enough to stock and carry on a large farm properly—that is, so as to make it yield up to its full capacity, and at the same time to be growing better—there can be no just objection to his adding field to field, and farming largely. And there are some advantages peculiar to large farms such as a greater diversity and a more systematic rotation of crops which a man of large means has a perfect right to purchase to himself. But generally speaking the capital employed in carrying on farms is very small, and the size of the farms is out of all proportion to the means invested. It is a distressing sight to see fields half tilled. Such farming is pernicious as an example. It corrupts and finally kills the soil, and degrades the cause of agriculture.

We are not prepared to say just how many acres a farmer ought to cultivate further than that he ought to attempt no more than he can cultivate thoroughly and well. The Romans illustrated the importance of thorough tillage by the following apologue: A vine dresser had two daughters and a vineyard; when the eldest daughter was married, he gave her a third of his vineyard for a portion, notwithstanding which, he had the same quantity of fruit as formerly. When his youngest daughter was married he gave her half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished. This resulted from his bestowing as much labor on the third part left, after his daughters had received their portion, as he had been accustomed to give to the whole vineyard. There is not a farmer in this whole Albemarle country who might not repeat, with great success, the experiment of the old Roman.

The large ideas which are so strikingly a characteristic of us as a nation, and in general so honorable, have taken an unfortunate direction in dictating the size of our farms. The farm of the famed CINCINNATUS consisted of but few acres. When DIDO landed on the coast of Africa, the inhabitants, disposed to be hospitable and generous, gave her as much land as a bulls hide would cover, and when, with a woman's wit she cut the hide into small strips and enclosed a larger portion of ground than was intended she had less territory for the magnificent City and State of Carthage than many North Carolina farmers possess and occupy. And, now, in the densely populated districts of Europe, five acres are considered an ample field and verge enough for the industry of a family.

Small farms will enlarge the basis of our agricultural population, will bring in careful and exact husbandry, will increase production and enhance the value of land. The more dense the population of a rural district, the better the roads, the better the schools—more social relations. These are all important points and public opinion should be directed toward this accomplishment.

THE TRUE AIM OF EDUCATION.

It is said that PLATO described "a good education to consist in giving to the body and the soul all the perfection of which they are susceptible." It was affirmed by RICHTER that "the art of education ought to aim at a standard of education superior to what may happen to be the spirit of the time, for the child is to be educated not for the present merely." Most people take too low a view of what our schools should teach; and yet their opinions contain an element of truth. Reading, writing and arithmetic have a real connection with life, as they can see. They conclude that these branches should receive attention, and this a reasonable expectation. Our scholars should be able, in due time, to read with readiness, distinctness and good expression,—to read at sight, for example, a column in a newspaper, understandingly and with satisfaction to the hearer. They should, in due time, write a clear, business hand and write rapidly. They should be able to make all ordinary calculations, with correctness and dispatch, and with the feeling of confidence that their calculations are correct.

Our schools must do yet more; if they would train up the young for life and its exalted duties. The branches named do not contain the half of that knowledge which is needed in managing the affairs of our city and State, and in the various individual pursuits. But the best aim of education is not to train for

of deceit and baseness, charity, pleasure in helping others, respect for good laws and the officers who justly execute them—all these may be inculcated at school, and our system will then contribute still more largely to the wealth, happiness and true prosperity of our people.

"CHARGE IT."

A very simple sentence is this, to be sure, and yet it may be considered as one of the most insidious enemies with which people have to deal. It is very pleasant to buy up all the little commodities offered for sale in the market, and it is sometimes hard to deny ourself of the same when they can be obtained by saying "charge it." But this habit of getting articles, however small the charge may be, without paying for them, leaves one's funds in a low state most of the time.

"I have no money to day, but should like the article much," says a young man, who happens to go into a store, and sees something which strikes his fancy. "Never mind" says the gentlemanly clerk, "you are good for it." And so it is that little accounts are opened at one place and another, till the young man is surprised at his liabilities, which, though small in detail, are sufficiently large in the aggregate to reduce his cash materially when settling day comes.

In many cases, if the cash were required, the purchase would not be made, even had the person the money by him; but to some, getting an article charged does not seem like partiug with an equivalent. Still, when pay-day comes, as always it does, this illusion vanishes, and a feeling is experienced of parting with money and receiving nothing in return.

If there is an actual necessity of making a purchase, and the means are not at hand, there is a reasonable excuse for obtaining the same on credit; but where the article can be dispensed with until payment can be made, it is much to the advantage of the purchaser to do so.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

Fifteen years ago only two out of every hundred recruits for the Russian army were able to read and write. In 1872 the proportion had increased to twelve per cent. This proportion, however, is painfully small, and great efforts are now made to establish a system of national education. Peter the Great, with characteristic sagacity, commenced the work of systematically educating the people. He endeavored to make education compulsory; and when defeated in that attempt by the prejudices of his people, he endeavored to make what education there was as efficient as possible by providing that no pupil should be allowed to marry until he or she had passed a satisfactory examination. The schools now existing are district or government schools, private schools, and ecclesiastical schools, including those which are under the exclusive control of Jews. The education of girls has made very great progess. The gymnasia for females are open to all classes of society, and the course of instruction embraces quite a wide range of study. It is a remarkable and very interesting fact that there is a modern Hebrew literature in Russia. Several periodicals are published in Hebrew; and translations have been made into that language from some of the best German works in poetry, fiction, and philosophy.

The call for a Convention saddles nearly a years taxes upon the people. Unless we send men as delegates who will vote to adjourn, the *per diem* and other concomitant outlays of the session of the Convention will largely increase the taxes. Then an election to ratify the Constitution and an extra session of the Legislature to enact statutes in harmony with the newly adopted organic law will make an aggregate in cost that will reach a million dollars. Are the people prepared for this? We answer no Then send delegates who will turn around and come home.

Certain anti-Administration papers circulated a story to the effect that charges had been preferred against Secretary DELANO, of the Interior Department. It is ascertained that the charges so far as he is concerned are false. He had intended resigning, but to do so now would be claimed by his enemies as a forced resignation. He has concluded to remain for the present.

The Constitution was last amended by substituting biennial sessions of the Legislature for yearly one's. This was done for economic reasons. The present Democratic legislature want to go back to Raleigh next winter. By calling a Convention they hope to control it and by preparing a new Constitution they expect an extra session to adapt the statute laws to the new instrument.

At Cincinnati, they have inaugurated a rival movement to the spelling matches,—a pronouncing match. The words are written on a blackboard, and the competitors are required to pronounce them. Both these movements will do much to help the people to write and pronounce their own language correctly.

Attorney General WILLIAMS has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. Hon. EDWARD PIERREPONT, of New York, is to be his successor Judge PIERREPONT is an able man and his appointment will command the general approval of the country.

It is objected by some very excellent men, that the plan of pledging candidates to favor an immediate adjournment of the convention, will bring ont men who are lacking in intelligence. This idea seems to us a fallacious one. Candidates should be selected with great care, because if a majority should be elected, opposed to immediate adjournment, there would be important and delicate duties to perform in preventing the adoption of obnoxious amendments. The same care should be taken in selecting candidates that would be taken were it certain that there will be a long session of the Con-

A CORRESPONDENCE

Our Houston Texas Letter.
The Water Courses of Texas! How the Water Sheds are Strained!!

April 24th, 1875.

When a person contemplates emmigrating to a new country one of the first questions he wants answered is as to the water facilities, etc. Now Texas taken as a whole is a well watered State. It abounds in rivers and creeks and all the Eastern scope of the country is full of springs. The rivers as a general thing are navigable only a short distance, and the State in a great measure depends upon railroads and canals for transportation purposes. Commencing on the Western border, we have the Rio Grande a long broad shallow stream. Sparkling in the sunlight of two nations and winding its way for more than a thousand miles through mountain regions and hugh dells the homes of wild beasts and prowling savage, famous in story and song, and living in the history of numberless governments that have arisen aloug its shores, flourishing for a time and went out in blood. This river is navigable for near two hundred miles for small steam boats. Next comes the Nuece a small, narrow, deep stream, that drains an immence scope of country and waters millions of acres of land. A little further Eastward we strike the San Antonis river, a shert, rapid, bright river, singing merrily on its way to the sea Then comes the Gaudalupe, a blue slow moving picturesque, such as poets love to linger near dreaming on its margin. It is navigable for small boats to Victoria, a distance of about fifty miles. After this we have the Colorado, quite a stream but has never been regularly navigated, though boats have been some distance up. This is one of the longest streams in the State. The Brazas, so famous in the early history of Texas, next claims our attention. This river passes through about the centre of the State and is belted by a country equal to that of the Nile in fertility. It produces corn, cotton and sugar to an amount unsurpassed on the globe. The Brazas is now navigated for some distance by steam boats, and before we had railroads, boats ran up it several hundred miles. At its mouth the best harbor south of New York can be had for an expense of $2,000,000 by adopting the Eads Jetty plan. Buffalo Bayon, on which Houston is situated, next claims our attention. It is navigable to this point, a distance of fifty miles from Galveston Bay. The San Jacinta is next on the list of small streams though it waters an immense country. The Trinity is another long river affording good navigation for small steamers six or eight months of the year, and to near its head waters in freshets, The Niches and Angelina rivers are navigable for small boats. Then comes the Sabine river, a long, crooked, swift, narrow, deep stream, noted in Texas history, steamboats navigate it as far as it pays to go, sometimes nearly to its head. Red river on the Northern border of the State divides us from the Indian Territory and I suppose we may claim it as a Texas river, All these rivers I have named except the Angelina, which flows into the Niches, empty into the Gulf of Mexico. Of course there are innumerable smaller streams, thus giving ample drainage for the water sheds of the State and watering its lands plentifully. Thus it will be seen that with its many other advantages the State is abundantly watered. The bottom land along these water courses are remarkably fertile and productive. Many letters are received here by our citizens, making inquiries of the Texas Real Estate and Gold drawing which takes place here on the 13th of May, under the management of Capt. J. E. Foster, an old reliable citizen of this city. They can rely on it being fairly and honestly conducted. He has a large amount of property to distribute. BOB.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, E. City, Pasquotank Co. May 3rd, 1875.

Commissioners met to-day. Present Dr. P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers A F Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B B. Johnson.

Ordered that Brodricks & Smith furnish the Poor House for May.

The following bills were allowed:

J W L Sawyer $3 for milk furnished Poor House; H A Raper $5 as Poor House keeper; Brodricks & Smith $270.04 for furnishing Poor House for March and April; Robert Morgan $5 for making coffin for pauper; Wm Krauss $10 for services as Coroner in case of Jane Barnet, and $1.50 to each juror on inquest, having served at night; Jno T Price $2.50 and T D Pendleton $2.50 for carrying the Coroner and jurors to inquest; B C Brothers $3.55 for fees and services as Trustee, &c.; Jos Cartwright $2 fees as Constable in Salem; Emanuel Davis $60 for work &c, at Poor House; Willis Bagley $6.50 for fees due and to J S Wilcox $2.50 for assisting in burying of Jane Barnet.

On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN, Chairman.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., May 4th, 1875.

Commissioners met to day, Present Dr. P. John, Geo. W. Bell, M. B. Culpepper and H. M. Fearing. His Honor Mayor Harney being unavoidably absent Dr. P. John was asked to act.

The following bills were presented and allowed, J. Q. Etheridge $37.75 for hauling on the Streets; Hugh Cale $4.50 for balance due on hauling, J. H. Miskel $2,65 for work on bridges, Geo. W. Bell $4,50 for wood &c; Dr. P. John $42,75 for printing, posters, ordinances, Tax receipts, proceedings &c.; and $3, for cash paid for work on repairs on Church Street; A. H. Whitcomb $24,41, for lumber furnished corporation; W. W. Griffin $79.68, for lumber furnished, T. Gaskins, $15, for work done on Church Street; Maxey Sanderlin Jr., $23,25 for over charges on taxes, and J. H. Miskel $2,60 for over payment on taxes.

It is ordered that the uniform custom of collecting merchants license be adhered to, including bar rooms retailing tobacco and Segars.

M. B. Culpepper was appointed to assist in procuring a correct bill of the taxable real estate in the corporation limits.

On motion adjourn to meet on Monday evening the 17th inst.

P. JOHN, Mayor pro tem.

THOS GASKINS, Clerk.

A pair of shoemakers out in company were asked their profession. Says one, "I practice the heeling art." The other replied, "I labor for the good of men's

Should be Taken out of Party.

It is an erroneous charge made by certain Democratic journals, that Republican journals desire to make the Convention question, a party issue before the people.

In the first place, the Republicans deem a Convention, at this time, unnecessary, not only on account of the cost to the people, but believing that the few constitutional changes, which might seem desirable, can as well be made, as others have been, by the Legislature. Republicans likewise object to the manner in which the Convention has been ordered, without consulting the people, to learn if *they* desired a Convention or not.

But a Convention having been called, Republicans, as citizens of the State, *not as a party*, expect to share in its deliberations, as delegates, and, aid in the reconstruction of the organic law under which *all the people*, not a portion, are to live. This is the platform upon which all former parties ought to meet in a Convention of the people, and partyism should not be known nor incorporated in the transactions of that body, nor attempted.

When the work is finished in the Convention, if others do not, then Republicans will insist that the Constitution so framed, shall be submitted to all the people for their approval or disapproval. This matter will be of vital importance to the people, about which, there should be no doubt.—*Statesville American.*

Let the People Speak.

Manhattan, Kan.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolls, Ill., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

Mary Ann Frisbib, Leham Pa., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

In a temperance address at his Hippodrome in Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 18th inst., Mr. P. T. Barnum made the following statement, which of itself forms one of the most impressive appeals for the cause of temperance that could be made:

"I will undertake, and give bonds, for the fulfillment of the contract, that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor and give me as much as was expended here for liquor last year, I will pay all the city expenses; no person living within her borders shall pay taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress and suit shall be given to every poor boy, girl, man and woman; all the educational expenses shall be paid; a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person; and I will clear a half million or a million dollars myself by the operation."

A new twenty-cent silver piece is to be issued, having been authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1875. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surmounted by thirteen stars; on the reverse the figure of an eagle surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words, "Twenty Cents." The new coin is intended chiefly for circulation in the Pacific coast States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. L. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

A CARD.

DR. R. C. JENKINS offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near E. City. An experience of Twenty five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of Females a Speciality.

Office on Main Street formerly occupied as the Post Office.

May 1st 1875.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store, situated on the corner of Road & Ehringhause Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,
For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSE-HOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue. If you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, Office 72 William Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS;
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
ANINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS,
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS,
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY,
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

LAGER BEER,
SALOON,

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parkers Gatescounty Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Son., of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from every one.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands and the sounds.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4587.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly. Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,

BRODERICK & SMITH Ats.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.

E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,
182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

in the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.

2 The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.

3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.

4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.

5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.

9. All the merits of plain Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 In surance in force and $125 security for every $100 of liability. In 1873, 12,242 policies being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan counting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH Agt.
Hertford, N. Y.

9-tf.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS—$4.50 per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing

A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS,

ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 81-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX 395. NORFOLK, Va.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged either by quality, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSION for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Mirrors and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or $5 monthly or quarterly installments, if you prefer to pay for the organ. Second hand Organs, with full particulars, for cash or installments.

CATALOGUES Sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., Chicago.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000 &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED. 41-3m.

A Fortune for $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themsives.

LEGALLY AUTHORISED.

The Texas Gift Concert Association,

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

Will Give A Grand Concert
MONDAY, MAY 31st 1875.
And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders
$250,000 IN GIFTS.

The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1st Capital Gift, 50,000.
2d Capital Gift, 25,000.
3d Capital Gift, 15,000.
4th Capital Gift, 10,000.

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to $250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED!
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.
CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorata division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to clubs.

How to Remit to us.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Post-office money order, draft, express, or registered letter.

☞ Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for for circulars giving references, manner of drawing, full particulars, etc.

Address all orders for tickets, communications, and make all remittance of money to A. R. COLLIFS, Sec'y, Denison Texas.

B. Orders for tickets amounting to $5 sent C. O. D.; per express.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, an the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has four buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City
Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER.

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
SH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS.
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C.

H. C. GODFREY,

Near the CANAL BRIDGE on

ROAD STREET.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DEALER IN

Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts. Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides.

☞ The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

TH CAROLINIAN

EDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

NORTHERN VISITORS.

h City is 50 miles South East of Va. Parties coming here from the ld take passage on the Bay line which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev- and arrive at Portsmouth the ne x n time to connect with the Elizabeth ers.

l and Personal.

old at New York 115, cotton 92. At Norfolk 15⅛c. corn 85c.

ll who advertise do not get rich, ous few ever get rich without it.

Value the friendship of him who by you in the storm; swarms of ill surround you in the sunshine.

We learn that our corn merchants NDY and WM. SHANNON have over Two Hundred Thousand of corn this season.

Mr GILLILAND will sing with the at the Baptist church on Sun 9th. All are cordially invited

he splendid Steamer "Mystic" n secured for the Nags' Head Our popular friend Capt. has been appointed Agent at re. This is a guarantee that ng will be done upon the square.

Useful industry does not so much in being continuously busy, as in promptly those things which are rst importance, and which will ly prove most profitable.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fel- et here next week. The delegates road will arrive here on the Pamlico on Tuesday morning. ions will occupy Tuesday, Wed- and Thursday. We would sug- our citizens to have the street ighted on those nights. Let this

We are always receiving inquiries ard to our next Fair. It is too say much about it, further than will be held probably a little this year and that ample arrange- will be made to make it still better ast year. In the mean while let body get ready to have something ibit.

Quite a number of the colored men were induced to scratch the ticket Sunday express their regret. They see they were led astray by deception and declare that the men who ed them will never be relied on "If a man cheats you once it be his fault; if he does so a second it is your fault."

It is a violation of the law for Masters to allow newspapers to be ed and read by other parties than ribers. Yet we hear of Uncle officials who allow this to be done, ermit our papers to be used before each subscribers. This is an in- e to us and to our subscribers, and e persisted in, we shall be obliged port to headquarters. Our subscri- ought, nay *must* have the first ce, and borrowing must be done wards.

☞ The Directors and Stockholders the Sea Board and Roanoke Rail road mpany are now on their annual ex- sion. They arrived here this morn- on the beautiful Steamer "Chowan," finest Boat on our waters, and spent eral hours in going over the city. ong the number we made the ac- intance of JOHN M. ROBINSON, sident of the Baltimore Steam Packet N. FRAZIER of Philadelphia, Mr. TSER, V. P. of the Baltimore and io rail rord Co., E. G. GHIO Superin- dent and J. T. HILL Treasurer of the Board and Roanoke Railroad Co., and ers.

☞ The desperate efforts of two prom- nent Federal office holders in Elizabeth ty to defeat a portion of the regularly minated Republican ticket for Munici- al officers utterly failed. No means, air or foul, were scrupled at. Misrep- sentation, abuse, money—all were in- lged in and spent—but in vain. The sult settles their status. For the sake peace and harmony Republicans have mitted to their insolent dictation for ars. They have never been consistent their political action—have been dis- ganizers in the party. When tickets ey have fixed up have been nominated heir watchword has always been "stick to the ticket," but in every instance when ominations have been made which they ould not control they have urged every ter they could possibly influence to "scratch the ticket." The party has carried this incubus about as long as it can. The time has come to *unload*.

☞ In view of the combination formed and unscrupulous efforts made to defeat us on Monday we feel it right to public- ly tender our grateful acknowledgements to those true, staunch, unpurchasable Republicans, white and colored, who stood by and supported us, and we ten- der our thanks to those public spirited and high toned Conservatives who voted for us. The latter did not do this as any sort of approval of our politics for they all know that we are an earnest, devoted, consistent Republican, never wavering one way or another from our political convictions, but they thus voted because they endorsed our official con- duct and policy and because they were satisfied that we had the material in- terests and prosperity of the city at heart and will do all in our power to advance and improve them. Such a vindication from the mass of one's intelligent fellow citizens is enough to make any man feel proud, and we are constrained to ac- knowledge that this feeling is several degrees above zero in our heart at this time.

☞ The Municipal election on Mon- day resulted in a decided Republican majority. The entire ticket was elected. JAMES S. WILCOX was elected Mayor by the largest majority of any candi- date ever before the people. His ma- jority is 146. It was overwhelming. The people thus voted for him irrespec- tive of party, because they believe he will *execute the laws of the City*. As an *executive* officer he has few equals and we have faith to believe that he will thoroughly and impartially perform his duty. The following is the vote:

REPUBLICANS.		CONSERVATIVES.	
For Mayor.		*For Mayor.*	
James S. Wilcox,	255	W W Griffin,	109
For Commissioners.		*For Commissioners,*	
Jabez Pritchet	255	C B Brothers	177
Dr. P. John	210	S. Weisel	126
Henry Davis	228	W. W. Kennedy	101
W. Lane	201	F. Vaughan	131
T. R. Cobb	228	J. A. Raper	164

There were several scattering votes for Commissioners.

☞ Our venerable townsman and friend CONSTANCE C. GREEN has handed us a "Circular" dated February 7th, 1857, signed by a number of the then prominent citizens of Elizabeth City, proposing a plan for "expediting and in all respects improving the trade through the Dismal Swamp Canal." We quote from the Circular:

It is proposed to establish a Company with a capital of $16,000, to be divided into 160 shares of $100 each, to be ap- plied as follows: So much as shall be required upon a fair valuation of the property by disinterested individuals, to purchase from Messrs. R. S. Denny & Co., the Canal Tugs, Jacob Hinds & Virginia, and four Barges, to be used as Lighters, and the remainder, or so much thereof as shall be required, in the con- struction of another Steam Tug on the same plan, to be ready for use at the opening of the Fall Trade.

Proposed Plan for Working them.—Two of the Tugs to be employed constantly on the Canal between Deep Creek and the South Mills—one Tug leaving each end every morning with all vessels ready to go. The trains to pass each other between the Northwest Lock and the Angle.—Each Barge will be of sufficient capacity to lighter an entire tow, and while Barge shall be lying constantly at the South end receiving, another will be at the North Lock, discharging; and the other two going and returning with the Steamers. In case the water is low in the Moccasin Track the Barge can be dropped below the Track and the vessels lightered there. The third Tug to attend to towing rafts and vessels in the Swamp and upon the Canal in case either of the others is disabled.

Local Briefs:

See professional Card of Dr. R. C. JENKINS.—"Handy Andy" was repeated at Clark's Opera House on Thursday evening.—A runaway on Saturday, of a horse and cart, came very near doing severe damage.—ZIMMERMAN has re- ceived a cargo of Ice.—The venerable Rev. HODGES GALLOP, of Currituck, preached on Sabbath last in the Church at the Poor House.—The lower Fisheries have closed. Those on the Pasquotank are still in operation.—The colored Baptists had an immerson at the River on Sunday.—The Steamer "Unit- ed" is loading with lumber at the Mill of Conrow, Bush & Lippincott.—Col. W. B. RODGERS, of Norfolk, spent a few days in our city this week.—The work on the rail road continues.—The editor left this morning to attend the meeting of the District Republican Committee which takes place at Plymouth to- morrow.

Local Port-Folio.

Followers of a false light—error. Makes a great difference—whether glas- ses are used over or under the nose. Very apt to worship themselves—self- made men. Troubles are like babies—they grow larger by nursing. A virtue in lawyers—their acts are always court- eous. A wood cutter should never be hungry—he can always have a chop by axing. A host in himself—a landlord. On the wing—feathers. Now chewing the cud of defeat—the "scratch him" sorcheads and bolters.

Business Locals.

Piles of that 10c. yd. wide unbleached cottons at Fowler's Cash Store.

Solid silver Thimbles 50c. at Fowler's.

Silk Hats at Fowler's—Spring styles.

An Unusual Spring Catch of Seals.

A native of Newfoundland, now a res dent of Baltimore, yesterday received letters from St. John's, Newfoundland, which stated that on the 4th of April the steamer Greenland, the first of the seal fishery fleet, arrived there with 25,000 seals. The steamer Proteus arrived next day with 45,000 seals, the largest number ever brought by one vessel. This is stated to be the best Spring for seals known for years on the Newfound- land coast, reports from the sealing grounds giving 20,000 to the steamer Bear, 27,000 to the Micmac, 15,000 to the Neptune, and a number of others in fleet with full cargoes. There were 27 steamers and two sail vessels fitted out in St. John's prior to the 8th of March for the sealing business. These vessels have from 180 to 225 men each. The sealing ground reaches as far as 200 miles to the north of St. John's, and the seals were met to the number of many thousands on the ice, where they congregate, and where their young are born. They are all hair seals of the same species as the one seen in Baltimore harbor several weeks since. The young seals are killed by being struck a blow on the nose with a "gaff," but the old seals are shot with heavy sealing guns. Their carcasses are dragged to the vessels, and at St. John's and other New- foundland ports are rendered into oil, and the skins cured and shipped, mostly to England, where they are made into boots, shoes, gloves and garments. The seal slaughter continues from the middle of March to the latter part of April, when the ice disappears and the seals take to the water. Old seals average 150 pounds weight, and their young, which cry similar to a child, weigh 90 pounds. The captain of the steamer Greenland received $7,500 for his share of the catch of 25,000, the pay of those engaged being according to the catch.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Wiley Riddick Gates Co., N. C.; Wm. Gray S. C.; R G King, J B Groff, C Butter, H Butter, N Butter, P. Butter, A V Butter, Herian Butter, Pa.; N G Grandy, F B Beard & wife, Miss Mariam B Stavro, Norfolk Va; Jont Johnson, Dr W H Cowell, S Berry, J A Spencer, P H Morgan, J T Avery, A M Moore, J S Jaeson, Dr R H L Blount, J B Smith, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more bnt will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Win- dow Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Barners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Env e- lopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cut- lery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters. and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe..

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particula , L. GUMP & O 179 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"VEGETINE."

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood puri- fier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is pre- pared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine

Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the most inflexible case of Canker.

Vegetine

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

Vegetine

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine

Cures the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Vegetine

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine

Cures constipation and regulates the bowels.

Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine

Cures pain in the Side.

Vegetine

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine

Cures Pain in the Back.

Vegetine

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine

Is the great remedy for general Debility.

Vegetine

Is acknoledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN NEWSPAPER, AND

JOB OFFICE.

—:o:—

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—:o:—

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

—:o:—

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

—:o:—

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more dura- ble than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclu- sive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

34-2m.

J H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehring- haus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mu tual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Com- panies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pt of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of pa- tronage. Clocks, Spectacles and Jew- elry always on hand.

GEORCE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.

BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Ma- chinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

WONDER- ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, prac- tical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thou- sands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, pre- paid. Agts wanted. Address Bev- erly Co. 251 Wabash av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT

SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,

LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our en tire stock, and this will be found an opportu nity rarely equaled for the purchase of first- class regular goods at much below marke value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,

25 124ha Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies en- rantce on Road street. 33.-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the ac- knowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, to- gether with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,

506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 3 -6m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all dis- criptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satis- factory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Min- ing Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accu- rate and of Very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises: Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs, C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your 'Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,

(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS, ON ROAD STREET, IN THE LARNEY TISDALE STORE,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed.* ☜ *Call and see our goods.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hermanni, Plain and Fancy Delaines, Lawns, White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry in variety, Jet, Pearl Plated & Gents, Solid Gutta Percha Thimbles, Silver & Thimbles, Marseilles Counterpins, Damask Table Linnen Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c., for Ladies, Misses & Gents. Goods shown with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

FOWLER'S CASH AND ONE PRICE STORE, WATER STREET, ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

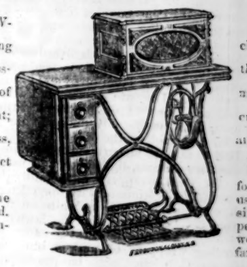
ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and con- struction the very best.



REMINGTON No. 1 Ma- chine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid in- crease of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,

ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y.

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washington st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta
Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Mach

NOTICE.

U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avoca- tion, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before com- mencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1.000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $ 1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to com- ply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITH- OUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D C. February 1, 1875. 39-4.

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFER- ENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a re- covery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Com- missioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be re- corded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratigcation.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, March 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office

[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership existing between T. D. Pendleton and J. P. Grandy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; The business in the future will be conducted by T. D. Pendle- ton, with whom parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make settlement. Persons having claims against the old firm will be settled with by the said T. D. Pendleton, he having assumed and agreed to pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Pendleton & Grandy.

T. D. PENDLETON.
J. P. GRANDY.

April 1st. 1875.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn, at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-4t. JOHN McDEE.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fer that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St

NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRA- trix of my late husband, Timothy Hun trix, by his last Will and Testament, I hereb notify all persons having claims against th said Estate, to present the same to W. Harney; and all persons indebted to the Es- tate will come foward and settle the same. Elizabeth City, N. C. ANN HUNTER.

Verses Written in an Album.

Here is one leaf reserved for me,
From all thy sweet memorials free;
And here my simple song might tell
The feelings thou must guess so well.
But could I thus, within thy mind,
One little vacant corner find,
Where no impression yet is seen,
Where no memorial yet has been,
O, it should be my sweetest care
To write my name forever there!

TOM. MOORE.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Hints.

The hay product of the United States has more than trebled in the last thirty years.

It is said that over twenty thousand cows are kept for dairy purposes within a radius of twenty miles of Wheaton, Ill.

Twenty horses die in New York city every day, which gives a total of more than 6,000 a year. Their carcasses are sent to the rendering companies.

Central New York farmers estimate that, with average culture, good soil and manure, the cost of producing wheat is seventy-two to seventy-eight cents per bushel.

A witness in a Catskill law office describes the poverty of a field of corn as follows: "The crop was so stunted and short that the toads could sit on their haunches and pick bugs off the tassels."

If your hens are inclined to eat their eggs give them a liberal dose of cold lard chopped up in pieces as you would mince-meat. This was told me by a lady friend, who said it cured her hens of this habit.

One speaker at the Maine agricultural society meeting confessed that he "used to chase the creatures around the barn with a pitchfork, and thought the devil was in the cows; but he discovered by treating them kindly that the devil was in himself instead."

A cholera remedy is named by a correspondent of the *American Rural Home* as follows: This disease is very easily treated as follows: For fifty fowls take two quarts of wheat bran and stir into a pot of boiling water; add one teaspoonful of saleratus, one ditto of black pepper; stir it all together and place it where all the fowls can get some—the hotter the better.

Grinding tools calls for the exercise of great judgment in the determination of the angle, and skill in handling so as to secure a true edge. Workmen make a mistake in grinding down to the edge. This should never be done unless it is nicked or otherwise rendered irregular, as the grindstone leaves a rough edge which must be cut away by the oil stone. By grinding well down to the edge, without reaching it, the iron is given the required shape, and a very little rubbing on the oil stone will produce a good keen edge.

Buckwheat for Orchards.

For some reason buckwheat, which is not much of a crop in itself, is found to be just the thing for growing in orchards. The dense shade afforded by the plant keeps the ground light and friable, and this tendency is further increased by plowing under the green buckwheat at least once a year. If the orchard is old it is as well not to try to grow the grain, but keep a succession of growths through the year to be turned under when in blossom. Buckwheat is usually cheap, and needs only half a bushel per acre for seed. If allowed to ripen a crop occasionally, what is accidentally scattered will furnish sufficient seeding. This is the cheapest mode of keeping large orchards in good condition, as the grand requisite is to keep the soil, especially the surface soil, loose. Clover injures the growth of young trees, and it takes two years to get a crop ready to plow under. A new advantage of buckwheat is that when rightly managed it becomes an aid in fighting the codling moth. If the trees are kept smooth and no chance for a lodgment of the worm on the trunk, many will hide in the stalks of buckwheat. Plowing the ground just before winter sets in destroys the enemy, as it winters in the pupa state, and cannot live in contact with moist earth. Where all the loose stuff, weeds, and rubbish are plowed under, just before freezing, thousands of the codling moth are destroyed, thus greatly lessening the evil the following season. This has been practically tested by apple growers of the Grand Traverse (Michigan) region, who find buckwheat the best crop to keep their orchards in good condition. Plowing orchards late in fall, or during winter when the weather is warm enough, is advisible wherever it can be done.

Spring Suggestions.

A great many farmers imperil their crops by seeding before the ground is in proper condition to receive seed. No matter if the season is late, it does not pay to sow seed upon cloddy, lumpy, half-pulverized soil. There is no seed that we know of that should be sown upon ground in such condition. Seeds cannot germinate, in the first place, if sown among a mass of clods and lumps of earth. The soil must be fine and compact about the seed in order to insure germination. If, by chance, a portion of the seed does get properly covered, it will not make a healthy, rapid growth for want of proper soil in which to extend its roots. Early seeding under such conditions retards the growth, results in a loss of seed, and the plants are never so healthy and fruitful as when the seeding is delayed until the sand-bed is in proper condition. Make haste slowly, therefore, in sowing seed—that is, make all possible haste after the ground is in proper condition, but not before.

It is better to buy roots, even potatoes, if the farmer has not got them, to feed with hay and grain to his stock through the spring months until the ground gets settled and the grass is grown sufficient for pastures than to turn the cattle on the pastures or meadows where they only get a sufficient taste of fresh herbage to destroy their appetite for dry food. Roots are wholesome, a necessity to animals fed with dry food; and if judiciously fed they promote both the health and thrift of the animals.

BEES.—It is not safe to remove hives of bees from April to December any distance short of a mile, as many are liable to return to their old location and are lost. A good hive of bees should be filled about three-fourths full of bees, as they are packed between the combs, and should have in April not less than ten pounds of honey to render their prosperity sure. The combs and bee-bread in a hive often weigh ten or fifteen pounds, so that must be taken into account in the gross weight of the hive.

Another Gold Field.

The New York *Times* says: It is now reported that Gen. Custer proposes to discover a new gold field somewhere west of the Black Hills, among the Big Horn mountains. This is a locality for which expeditions of adventurous explorers have before now fitted out in vain. The government has absolutely forbidden any invasion of the region, which is an Indian reservation. It is now suggested that Gen. Custer may find gold there; certainly he will, if he takes with him the mischief makers who have made so much noise about the visionary deposits of the Black Hills. There has been an interminable amount of talk about this last named country; and if to this is added another "gold field" and Indian puzzle, people will begin to think that the far West is a sort of limbo for the detention of profitless and vexatious chimeras.

The Big Horn mountains, which the report says Gen. Custer will penetrate, are about one hundred and fifty miles west of the Black Hills, and they are a portion of the Rocky mountain range. The country between these mountains and the Black Hills is like that south and east of the latter, and may be properly described as a desert. The information concerning the Big Horn country is very general, though its principal topographical features are well mapped.

The Panama Canal.

The sea which divides also unites. In ancient times the command of the ocean gave power to nations, for then commerce was almost entirely a question of transportation by water. In war times victory was decided by the strength of navies. Thus England was for centuries the ruler of the world because of the superiority and the enterprise of her sailors. But a change has come over the world. The invention of steam makes railroads more useful than canals, and the ship is superseded by the locomotive engine. The Union Pacific railroad controls the trade of a continent, and the passage around Cape Horn has become almost as obsolete as the voyages of Captain Cook or the discoveries of Magellan.

Still, in spite of this enormous value of the railroad to civilization and commerce, the ocean still plays its part in the world's affairs. The wisdom of the great engineering feat of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez has been fully vindicated by its results. England has been profited more than France by the speedy communication it affords Europe with India. The commerce of the world has been benefited by the new means of transit. It is not strange that the United States government, in view of this success, should be desirous to emulate it by cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Darien. But it should not be forgotten that the configurations of the continents make a vast difference in the situation. The Suez canal is more valuable to Europe than the Darien canal can be to America. We have—what Europe has not—direct railroad communication over the continent from ocean to ocean above the fortieth degree of latitude, and through a territory subject to but one government. Because of her rival and jealous nationalities the railroad system of Europe does not possess the same security nor offer equal advantages to the commerce of the world. Therefore, we must not imagine that the Nicaraguan canal is as important to America as the Suez canal is to Europe. The conditions are altogether different.

But there is no doubt that the Pacific and Atlantic oceans will be ultimately joined by a canal upon one of the lines through the Isthmus of Darien which have been surveyed under the authority of the government. The railroad cannot stop the canal. The report of the results of the United States surveying expedition has been received with deep interest. It explains the advantages of the different plans proposed, especially of the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and, though there is little probability that the work will be begun soon, it is well to have the facts fully presented for the consideration of the public.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Dead City.

The New York *Herald*, commenting upon the assertion of Senator Morton that New Orleans was a dead city, says:

New Orleans is one of the most interesting of our cities. It has a continental quality that none of the others possess. Its roots extend into other soils than the Cavalier or the Puritan. New Orleans, French in its origin, and at one time under the control of the Spaniard, has always shown the influence of France and of Spain. There is something of Paris in the sprightliness and taste of the people; in the merriment, which makes Sunday a feast day and not a day of fasting; in the Carnival and Mardi Gras. Every street in the old city recalls the glory of the Bourbon or the ambition of the Bonaparte. Before the war it was a prodigal, luxurious metropolis. The planters looked upon a winter visit to New Orleans as a recompense for a hard season's work in the cotton field and sugar house. The Mississippi poured its treasures into its lap. It was the emporium of Mexico and Cuba and Texas. There was no city to challenge its dominion but Mobile, for Galveston was a little seacoast town that was scarcely known in the families of cities. Alone, therefore, far distant from the other ruling cities, mistress of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi, New Orleans rapidly strode along, and before the war had perhaps as much wealth for her population as any city in the Republic.

Even now New Orleans is ninth in the list of cities, if we may take the figures of the census of 1870. It then reported 191,000 population and 33,656 dwellings—something more than San Francisco and less than Cincinnati. The latest authority as to its commerce, Edward King, in his valuable and interesting work on "The Great South," shows still many signs of prosperity. The last reported cotton crop, 1872-73, was a hundred thousand bales larger than the year before the war. The total value of the imports in New Orleans for the same year was more than one hundred millions and the exports over six hundred millions. More than one-third of the cotton passed through New Orleans. This is a source of enormous wealth alone. It is hard to think a city should be dead, or in any apprehensions of death, that sends out from its ports more than six hundred millions of dollars a year.

The *Herald*, after giving some of the reasons why the trade of New Orleans should fall off, adds: New Orleans may suffer a temporary depression, but there are elements of strength and glory about the old town which cannot be destroyed.

Fires and Floods in Australia.

The Melbourne *Argus* reports that the colony had been afflicted by a visitation of heat such as had not been experienced for several years. The mortality had been unprecedentedly great, and during the previous week there were two hundred and seventy-nine burials in the Melbourne cemetery alone, of which one hundred and ninety-six were of children. A series of disastrous bush fires had also taken place, doing immense damage to property. The most direct losses, says the *Argus*, are those of settlers, who have had their farmhouses, or cattle, or stacked crops consumed, and they are many in number. In several cases flocks of from five hundred to one thousand sheep, besides cattle, were burned to death. The hottest summer ever known—a summer of blistering winds, droughts and destructive bush fires—has been followed by heavy and disastrous inundations. In January, at Melbourne, the mercury rose to one hundred and five degrees in the shade, and on March thirteenth (first fall month), whole districts of country out there were under water. Within three months, by fires and floods, millions of property had been destroyed.

Made Lands.

The reclamation of a very valuable tract of land upon one of the Scotch rivers was made in a very simple manner quite recently. Stakes were driven into the mud at the water's edge at regular distances parallel to the course of the river. Between these stakes branches of trees and brush were thickly matted or interlaced. This simple contrivance resulted in the deposit at every high water of large quantities of silt and mud, until at last an embankment was thrown up without any further expense, sufficient to keep out the water except at high floods. The land thus reclaimed was sown with grasses, and is now used for grazing cattle, and is valued at $300 per acre for this purpose alone. There are thousands of acres alongside of our rivers, both upon the coast and inland, which might be reclaimed in this or similar ways at very little expense.

The Coal Miner.

In his gloomy "ways" and "drifts"—often nine hundred feet below the surface—the English coal miner is quite a different being from what he is in his village. There, in curious postures, his limbs cramped and his torso twisted, he "hews" at the face of the "seam" like a galley-slave—the thin gauze of his dimly-twinkling Davy lamp alone separating him and his fellow-toilers from inevitable explosion and certain eternity. Yet, grown careless by familiarity with this thrilling fact, he has frequently been known to devise ingenious means to unlock his lamp for the purpose of gratifying his inordinate love for a "pipe of baccy." The fearful explosions of Burradon, Lundhill, and Page-Bank—in which over five hundred lives were sacrificed—was attributed to some unknown pitman's cravings for "a smoke!"

THE CHILDREN OF APRIL.

An Editor Preaches a Sermon on the Month and its Fruits.

The New York *Tribune* has been led by the flirtations of April into a line of thought that runs from the season itself to the season's friends, or as it terms them, "April men." It says: We might tolerate April during his thirty day's life, however, if he did not give his character to so many people whose illluck had dragged them into the world while he had charge of it. An April day you can guard against with fire, overshoes, or a flannel shirt; but how will you defend yourself against an April friend? The man or woman born in this treacherous month is not fickle, with gusty but sincere fits of affection and prejudice, as we might suppose. They are the sweet sentimentalists in religion, friendship, or love; the friends who send you bushels of flowers when you are ill, but never sit up with you at night; who delight in long and frequent letters of raptuous or despairing effusion, but who would not stint themselves of ten dollars to save you from ruin; if you move out of town they will not remember you for a day; if you die they will write an obituary notice or a copy of verses which would bring tears from a stone, and will go to the auction of your effects and brag for weeks of the bargains they got there. The surface of their character to those who know them but little is a delicious glow and harmony—pink, tender blossoms of emotion, sweet cooings, and songs of praise, and showers of ready tears—ye gods! what floods of tears! But their wives or washerwomen see the frost and mud below—they strike every hour upon the icy substratum of selfishness, the cruel, untempered will. There is Floyd's pretty wife across the way—a most devout little creature according to popular belief. She has the face of a mediæval saint as the roselight falls about her. The echoing anthems make her tremble and turn pale; a picturesque sermon or earnest prayer brings the sudden tears down her cheeks. But at home she is greedy and miserly, a cat as to temper, a lazy housekeeper, and a selfish wife and mother. It never has occurred to her that her fine sentiments or sentimental religion could become real in her actions, or serve as daily bread for her own soul or for those about her.

There is Norcott, too, whom we watched the other night at the opera—nobody could doubt as to the time of the year when he was born. The miserable fellow was descanting to a young girl beside him on Schumann and Beethoven and "the currents of passion and love which ebbed and flowed through his soul at their call," and his pale blue eyes were fixed on her face with a meaning which dyed the pretty face with crimson. It was one of many guilty episodes in his life. Meanwhile, Mrs. Norcott, who has borne him five children, was at home working as usual to keep him and them fed and clothed. There have been plenty of April's children's among musicians and composers—men and women who were given power to stir the souls of others to noblest ends, and were themselves gross and selfish and mean. The ranks of literature have known too many of them—there was Moore, chanting tenderest hymns to patriotism and love, while duchesses wept around, and poor little Bessie sat alone and neglected in the shabby cottage. There are Byron and Dickens and Lamartine and a dozen others. But the world had the best of the bargain with these; it heard the songs and reaped the flowers, and only the wife or children at home saw how hard and shallow was the muddy ground below. It is in private life that the children of April are to be dreaded, and bring a curse on real honor, love and religion as deadly as the plague.

Varieties in Fashions.

Wide rich fringes with fanciful headings trim the basques and overskirts of two-thirds of the French dresses imported this season, a fashion journal tells us. Lace-like crocheted headings are on some, while others have the broad latticed headings of the fringes usually seen on Canton crape shawls. There are also braid fringes of silk or wool in many new designs.

Worth refuses to abandon jet trimmings, and uses them on all his handsomest black silk dresses, overdresses, and wraps. Pingat uses it very sparingly, preferring the popular Titan wool braid for trimming the rich wraps for which he is famous.

Among the most stylish overdresses are tabliers and fichu-jackets made of alternate stripes of Titan braid and beaded yak lace. They are ornamented with a sash and bows of double-faced satin ribbon, black on one side, and pale blue, cream, or scarlet on the other.

Batiste of pure sheer linen is now imported in pale rose, light blue, and navy blue for suits, wrappers, and children's dresses. It is trimmed with open English embroidery done in white on the garment. The suits of this fine lawn are charming for afternoons in summer. Morning wrappers of pink or blue batiste are Gabrielles, with basque backs, and sometimes shirred waists. They have insertion and edging in rows down front and back, and a flounce on the edge is also embroidered.

Byron or sailor collars of the dress material or of the silk used for trimming are on many new dresses. Sometimes there are two collars, one of the plaid wool like the basque, the other of silk like the sleeves. Other Byron-collars of silk are made of fine knife plaitings laid around the neck, while still others are rows of crimped plaiting passing downward, and alternately of silk and wool.

Many plaid basques and overskirts are cut bias, and each plaid is made to meet in every seam.

Cravat bows of silk like the dress or its trimming are made of two long loops, two ends, and a strap, all laid in the finest knife plaitings. Other cravat bows are merely the silk doubled plainly. Three or four such bows trim the front of basques.

The newest plaid suits are shades of green or of blue. These are shown only in very fine camel's-hair and in the Louisine silk. The popular plaid suits are of gray or beige brown shades. The gay Madras plaids, with colors copied from bandana handkerchiefs, are as largely imported as were Dolly Varden goods two years ago. They are in all fabrics, from cheap ginghams up to fine twilled silks, and promise to find favor at the watering-places. At present they are pronounced too gay for city streets.

Making a Piano.

It takes nearly four years to make one instrument; three years and some months to season the wood, and three months to form the parts. No less than sixteen different kinds of wood enter into the formation, embracing the softest, toughest, hardest, heaviest, lightest and most compact grain. In the "action" alone there are eleven different kinds of wood. The piano, moreover, is cosmopolitan, from the fact that the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms of the world contribute to the composition. While spruce pine from Northern New York, maple from Massachusetts, pine and ash from Michigan, cherry from Pennsylvania, walnut from Indiana, and poplar from West Virginia, after passing through choppers, sawyers, raftmen and inspectors, as well as buckskin of four kinds, first from the wild deer and then from the manufacturers, are necessary, this country does not furnish all the material required. Six kinds of felt, four kinds of cloth, besides silver for the plates, silver gilded strings, cast-iron, many kinds of paper, as also ivory, ebony and varnish, are all imported from other countries. In an ordinary piano there are five hundred screws, one hundred and seventy strings, eighty-five keys and five hundred and twenty key and tuning pins. In a seven octave square about ninety square feet of veneering is used, and in the "action" alone there are no less than 5,072 pieces. From the foregoing some conception of the requisites of a square, upright or grand piano may be formed.

Every one thinks his party has the kernel and others only the shell. Whereas they are all apt to let the kernel alone, and dispute about the shell, as if that were the kernel.

NO FEELING OF ANIMOSITY.

Nothing at Concord or Lexington to Revive the old Feeling between the United States and England--A Hint for the Next Centennial.

It is a just topic of congratulation, says the New York *Herald*, that no speaker, no set orator, no poet, whether at Lexington or Concord, uttered one word which tended to revive the ancient feeling of animosity between America and England. The foremost of them all, Mr. Emerson, the one man whose every utterance is sure to circulate as far as the English tongue is spoken, was careful not to implicate the English people in the oppression of the colonies. Mr. Emerson's wisdom is equal to his knowledge of the facts. He fixed the blame where the Declaration of Independence put it, on the misguided king, whose blind obstinacy prevailed over the better sentiments of his ministers, his Parliament and the wisest of his subjects. "We had many enemies," said Mr. Emerson, "and many friends in England, but our one benefactor was King George III. In the resistance of the colonies he alone was immovable on the question of force. Parliament wavered, all the ministers wavered. Lord North wavered, but the king had the insanity of one idea." Had the English people been blest at that time with a wiser king the great strife could not have arisen. The most illustrious of English statesmen were mainly on our side. Lord Chatham, Burke and Fox, the three greatest orators who ever spoke in parliament, strenuously opposed the mistaken policy of the pig-headed king, and even Lord North, his pet minister, stood by his sovereign only from a sentiment of loyalty to which he subjected his better judgment. Our own statesmen drew their most effective weapons from the great armory of English rights and English freedom. Their cardinal principle, that taxation and representation went hand in hand, and that a free people could be taxed only by their own representatives, was a principle imbedded in the very foundations of the English constitution. Their resistance to illegal taxation proceeded from the same spirit that stood out against benevolences and ship money under the Stuarts.

Our fathers were imbued with the sentiments of Sidney and Locke. The Declaration of Independence repeats the views, and even borrows the phrases of Locke's celebrated treatise on government. We stood in our great struggle on the *habeas corpus*, on the trial by jury, on the English common law, on the great bulwarks of English freedom. We fought English oppression with English ideas. The most illustrious of English names—Hampden and Pym, Sidney and Locke of a past generation, and Chatham, Burke and Fox of the generation then living—were the authorities which our fathers constantly cited. The whole body of the English whigs sympathized with us, and we were really fighting an English battle against the tories. We borrowed the phraseology of English party contests, and stigmatized as tories the recreant Americans who sided with the mother country. It was not a contest against English ideas, but a contest against the tory party and a tory king. The enlightened public sentiment of modern England long ago decided that the colonists were in the right and George III. in the wrong, even on sound English principles. We rejoice that all the orators at Lexington and Concord recognized this truth, and that no word was spoken which would obstruct a full and free participation of the British people in our great centennial next year. The whole British people long since indorsed our resistance to the British crown, as they are logically compelled to do by their pride in the great statesmen and orators who took our side in that struggle. Our centennial celebrations are, therefore, not a reproach to the English nation, but a justification of the confidence and admiration it unanimously bestows in this age on Hampden and Pym, on Sidney and Locke, on Chatham, Burke and Fox, the most illustrious names in British history. We therefore hope to see a full British representation in the great Centennial at Philadelphia next year.

How He Surprised Her.

A little while ago, says the Teledo (Ohio) *Blade*, a young gentleman and lady of our city decided to unite their fates in Hymen's rosy chains, and the intention was carried out a few weeks ago. In discussing their prospects, just before the wedding occurred, the young couple concluded that they could not go to housekeeping immediately, but must board for a year or so. There are few things which a young wife resigns with more reluctance than the hope of succeeding to a neat cosy home of her own, but this young lady did so, and made up her mind to be as happy as possible in a boarding-house. But just before the wedding the groom heard of an opportunity to purchase a charming little house, just such as his prospective wife pictured their home should be, and newly furnished precisely according to her taste. A bargain was offered in the whole affair, and the groom closed upon it, but resolved to keep the transaction a secret—for a surprise to his wife. This he did effectually. After the wedding the happy pair started on the usual trip, and in due time returned to the city. The husband suggested to his wife that before going to the hotel they go up into the city to call upon a certain friend of theirs. She assented, this backman was directed to drive to their home, and they were shortly deposited at the door of a neat dwelling on —— street. The door-bell was rung; the servant appeared and ushered them into a neatly-furnished parlor; a bright fire was burning in the grate, and everything was cosy and homelike. The wife sat down, and the husband said he would step back into another room to look for the gentleman of the house. He returned shortly, alone; and the lady of the house was also not forthcoming. The young wife expressed surprise, and wondered what could be keeping the hostess so long.

The time for the denouement had come, and the young husband tenderly informed his bride that she was the sole mistress of the house and all its contents.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Patience is the key of content.
Ingratitude is treason to mankind.
Pardon others often, thyself never.
No grief is so acute but time ameliorates it.
Men love in haste, but they detest at leisure.
The innocent seldom find an uneasy pillow.
Habit, if not resisted, soon becomes necessity.
I pray thee, O God, that I may be beautified within.
Let pleasure be ever so innocent, the excess is always criminal.
Every tear of sorrow sown by the righteous springs up a pearl.
The way of this world is to praise dead saints and persecute living ones.
The utmost that severity can do is to make men hypocrites, it can never make them converts.
I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he was habitually unfaithful to his appointments.
Remembrance is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven away. Indeed, our first parents were not to be deprived of it.
It is the mind that makes us rich and happy, in what condition soever we are, and money signifies no more to it than it does to the gods.
True virtue, when she errs, needs not the eyes of men to excite her blushes; she is confounded at her own presence and covered with confusion of face.
A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world; at times grieved for it; but be sure no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty.
Duties are ours, events are God's. This removes an infinite burden from the shoulders of a miserable, tempted, dying creature. On this consideration only can he securely lay down his head and close his eyes.

"Orthogrammania," is what they are calling the rage for spelling matches.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The German government journals give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relations of Prussia with foreign powers.....During a debate in the Prussian Diet on the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy, Prince Bismarck made a speech declaring that he was not an enemy of the Catholic Church; he warred only against the Papacy.....Agents of the French government have made contracts in Bohemia for ten thousand horses.....The Carlists have surprised Fort Aspe, near Santander, and carried off two hundred prisoners and four guns.....The Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization in Philadelphia. Vice-President Wilson called the meeting to order.....It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Christians in Roumelia and Bulgaria during the last three months, and that the names of the victims have been communicated to the foreign representatives in Constantinople.....In a match game of base ball at Savannah, Ga., two players, McCullough and Bailey, were badly injured. McCullough's leg was broken by a runner jumping on him, and Bailey had his nose split and eye nearly put by a "red-hot" ball. The game was then stopped.....President Grant has appointed Leander C. Dwyer, of Tennessee, Consul at Odessa, Russia.....The stage from Downieville to Sacramento, Cal., was stopped by highwaymen and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasury box containing $5,500 in gold dust, bars and coin, was carried away.

The committee on elections of the Louisiana Legislature have accepted the Wheeler award, and the Democrats have now a majority of seventeen in the House.....The reports of negro incendiarism in St. Thomas, W. I., prove to be unfounded.....Ten and twenty dollar notes of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, with fictitious signatures, are in circulation.....The annual budget of England shows that the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1875, was £593,833. The expenditures for the current fiscal year are estimated at £75,268,000, and the revenues at £75,685,000, leavin a surplus of £417,000.....The British Parliament rejected a petition for the removal of the judges who sat in the Tichborne trials and for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons.....Henry W. Dutton, senior editor of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, died, aged seventy-nine years. Within five months Mr. Dutton lost his wife and son, and these afflictions, coupled with the recent decease of Mr. Haskell, editor of the *Transcript*, were the indirect causes of his death.....John Clifford and Thomas Melaney, workmen at Hawkin's foundry in Springfield, Mass., were instantly killed, and James Duke fatally injured, by the explosion of a shell.....The widow of the late Thomas Emery proposes to build a new structure for the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati, to cost from $75,000 to $100,000.....The act making it a misdemeanor to practice medicine without filing a certificate with the county clerk, was killed in the New York State Senate.

The wife of a physician at St. Paul, Minn., committed suicide by taking strychnine.....Mrs. Mason, aged seventy, hanged herself at Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Irwin, described as a respectable young widow, drowned herself and child at Hannibal, Mo.....The Chipman silver mine at Newburyport, Mass., was sold for $1,000,000 to a joint stock company organized in New York for the working of the mine. The same parties paid $41,000 for other parcels of land in the vicinity.....John Hunter, of Collingwood, Canada, has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for incendiarism with intent to defraud the Hartford Insurance Company.....A party of three persons ascended in the balloon Zenith at Paris to make scientific observations. The balloon attained the extraordinary height of 8,000 metres (over 26,000) feet. Two of the aeronauts were suffocated to death, and when the balloon reached the ground the third was almost insensible and has since been so ill that his recovery is doubtful.....Three hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by a fire at Charlotte, N. C.... Two women and two men have been recently sent from Washington to the asylum for the insane, having gone crazy over the Beecher trial.....The American revivalists in England are meeting with great success, their meetings being attended by thousands of people.

A New York policeman is under arrest for clubbing a prisoner to death.....Anton Linburg, a Swede, while drunk, fatally stabbed Andre Johnson, in the latter's sick room, at Collinsville, Ct. John Felton, a German, who entered the room on hearing the trouble, was stabbed four times by Linburg, and died instantly. Felton's wife also received a fearful stab in the hip. Linburg then plunged the knife into his own body and also cut his throat. He lived only a few moments.....The weekly record of deaths by diphtheria continues in the large cities of the United States, with no falling off in the fatality of the dreadful disease..... There was a falling off last week, over the same week last year, in the coal supply from the Pottsville region of 70,597 tons, and from other sections the deficiency is fully as large. From various sections the decrease this year over last is 954,718 tons.....A forty-eight hours snow and hail storm raged in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and it is believed that even the fruit trees themselves are in many cases killed.....It is believed that the season will be very sickly in the West Indies, and the yellow fever will prevail seriously..... Mason, the counterfeiter, stabbed two of the witnesses against him in jail. He attempted to kill them but failed..... A large amount of valuable stock, which cost large sums of money, is now being imported into the United States from England.....The Emperor William has written a letter of congratulation to King Victor Emanuel expressing his gratification at the recent interview between the latter and the Emperor of Austria at Venice.....The bill withdrawing the State grants from the Catholic bishops has passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers.....The Mexican government has caused the prisoners recently arrested for raiding into Texas to be removed from Matamoras to Monterey, a distance of three hundred miles, which will probably prevent them from being identified..... Stockmen report seeing small parties with pack mules inquiring details of the way to the Black Hills. They lie in the caverns during the day and travel by night, thus rendering it impossible for the military to detect them.

At the Lexington Centennial it was said that fully 100,000 persons were present; had the weather been pleasant there would no doubt have been a still larger number.....The lodgment of a fish bone in the throat resulted in the death of a man in New York under painful circumstances.....The miners captured by United States troops in the Black Hills regions have been released under promise that they will not again attempt to reach the hills until the government gives them authority to do so. .....Catherine Hays, aged seventeen, journeyed from Ireland to her brother's house in Brooklyn last August. The brother had a family of five, and being out of work, was reduced almost to starvation. A few days ago he said to her: "Kate, I wish to God you were at home with father and mother, where you might have a good time, instead of being here as poor as we are." The next morning she answered the remark: "You will not have to say that again." She put on her shawl and went out, and soon after her body was found in the canal..... President Grant made no speech in reply to the toast. "The President of the United States," at the Lexington Centennial dinner, merely rising from the table and bowing to the large assemblage.....The famous horse Kentucky, died at his stable on Long Island. The last time he was sold $40,000 was paid for him.....In an affray at Hawkinsville, Ga., two men were killed and one seriously injured..... Frosts have caused serious damage to cotton in several of the Southern States.....The difficulties in the Louisiana Legislature are not yet settled, and the State will evidently have to pass through another political crisis.....Two men being refused admittance to the Bush Tavern in Wales, Mass., attempted to force an entrance, whereupon both were shot and killed.....Another band of Mexicans have been raiding upon Texas ranches, and four of the ranches were burned. The Mexicans traveled in a party of forty and robbed and burned as they went along.....Both Houses of the New York Legislature adjourned to take part in the Lexington Centennial ceremonies.....A contract has been made by which the stone work on the East river bridge, between Brooklyn and New York, will be completed this year.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has issued a call for $5,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, upon which interest will cease on the twentieth of July. The bonds called in are coupon bonds, and are included within the following numbers: Fifties, from 15,401 to 17,100; one hundreds, from 40,001 to 44,200; five hundreds, from 20,001 to $22,400; one thousands, from 66,001 to 70,950.....The editors of the Paris *Union* and *Pays* fought a duel with swords. Both parties were wounded. .....The charge of libel brought against Dr. Keneely by the sub-editor of the London *Advertiser* has been dismissed.....The committee of the Louisiana Legislature appointed to investigate the accounts of State-Auditor Clinton, recommend that he be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.....The treasurer of Booth's Theater, New York, was arrested under the Civil Rights bill for refusing a reserved seat to a colored man.....The superintendent of the new capitol at Albany, N. Y., says that with $2,500,000 he will be able to put a roof on the building in two years, and that the Legislature could go into its chambers in three years..... Oscar Burton was killed in Somerville, Tenn., by one Doyle. Burton, last fall, had a terrible recontre with three brothers named Rivers, in which two of the Riverses were killed, and the other dangerously wounded, Burton being shot nine times, and, it was thought, mortally wounded.

The Spring Styles.

Following Easter comes the spring openings of the milliners and the dressmakers, and there is much excitement. Among the spring styles the Derby, or English walking hat in chip, bids fair to be a leading style for shopping, morning promenade, and traveling wear. It has a high, slightly tapering crown, with a rounded top. The brim bends low and square down over the forehead and in the back, but is turned up very high on the sides, and lined with silk the color of the chip, or some dark, neutral shade if the hat is black, brown or gray, but of any color that suits the fancy if the chip is white. The trimmings are scarfs of soft-shaded plaids or damask ribbon, or serge or gros grain. Dark red roses in a mass are placed in either the front or the back of the hat, and bows and loops of the ribbon or scarf. Sometimes the flowers are of smoothly constrasting colors, but the dark roses are worn most by fastidiously tasteful women.

A marked feature of the suit openings is the absence of the pouf or panier in the new costumes. But all the draperies are massed in the back, and the deep full plaits formed of the back breadths fall over tournures or bustles of modest dimensions. Tunics and apron overskirts are still worn but modified, and many of the imported styles have no aprons or overskirts, but with flounces, plaitings and shirrings arranged *en tablier* across the front breadths, disappearing under revers extending down the sides, while the back breadths form a deep box-plaited watteau in the back, falling in straight lines to the floor over the tournure. Sometimes two, three, or more knife blade plaitings trim the bottom of the back breadths.

Suits for little girls and misses of plain, striped, or plain camel's hair and debege, are made with kilt skirts. This style is worn by girls from two to twelve years of age. The body is a loose, long blouse, held around the waist with an elastic run in a hem at the bottom. A scarf of the same is worn around the hips, knotted, and with loose, flowing ends falling either at the back or on one side. Large white sailor collars of plain linen, or of Irish lace, or application embroidery are worn with these kilt suits. Other suits for little girls are made with kilt skirts, but the corsage is formed of a vest and jacket very similar to a boy's. The white pique suits are made in this style. The plainer ones are bound on the edges with linen or cotton galloon, the handsomer are embroidered in white.

About the Hatter.

The old problem about the hatter and the counterfeit bill is going the rounds again. A hatter is waited upon by a man who wishes to purchase a hat. A hat is found to suit him exactly—the price eight dollars. The man offers in payment a fifty-dollar bank note. The hatter has no small bills, and is obliged to go to a neighbor and get the large bill changed. He returns and delivers the hat, and gives to his customer forty-two dollars of the small, good bills. Before night the neighbor who had changed it brings back the fifty dollar note as counterfeit. Of course, the latter has to give him fifty dollars in good money for it. The dishonest customer was not seen again. Now how much did the hatter lose by the operation?

I have heard a vast deal of discussion over this question. The last time I heard the thing mooted was in a friend's store, where were present two good bookkeepers, and an accomplished insurance agent. How much did the hatter lose? "Why—fifty dollars and the hat, of course," said the agent. And the others were wilder than he.

Just take the simplest possible proposition, and we have it. The hatter's cash account at night. Or, a second simple proposition. There was but one sharper in the business—what did he make off with? Or, to make it, perhaps, plainer still, suppose, instead of going to his neighbor to get the fifty-dollar bill changed, the hatter had happened to have fifty dollars in small bills of his own at home, and had gone home and got them? Reckoning up profit and loss from that situation is very simple.

A Hero.

There is enough of heroism and nerve in the way a Tennessee locomotive engineer met his death to temper with sympathy the judgment which his foolhardiness deserves. He was employed on the Georgia and East Tennessee railroad, and was cautiously working his way over the track with a passenger train just after the recent floods had subsided. He reached Sweetwater creek, over which a temporary bridge had been built to place the one washed away by the swollen waters. It seemed insecure, and he feared to risk his train and his passengers in crossing it; so, uncoupling the engine from its tender, and ordering the fireman to leave his post, that but one life might be endangered, he dashed at full speed for the other bank. There were moments of breathless suspense, then a crash of broken timbers, an explosion, a cloud of steam, and a wrecked engine. The engineer was seen no more; the rushing river into which he fell swept his body far away, leaving only his name, David Halloway, to memorize his generous but reckless act.

The most eminent organists of Paris and London, as well as Warren, Morgan, Zundel, of Trinity, Grace, and other principal churches in New York, have given to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. written testimonials to the superiority of their cabinet organs, which they declare to have excellencies not found in others.

The Parisians devour 100,000,000 of apples ever winter. An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of this fruit, which, he maintains, is an admirable prophylactic and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food.

A Second Father Matthew.

Who is there that does not respect the memory of Father Matthew, the great champion of temperance? Innumerable societies bear his honored name; but there is one man who has struck a more sure death-blow to intemperance, and that man is Dr. J. Walker, an old California physician, who has discovered, in nature's "meek and lowly herbs," a medicinal "tonic" and gentle stimulant that completely takes the place of the fashionable alcoholic poisons called "tonics," so popular as a compromise between strong drink and cold water, and does away with the mania for drink, and in reality cultivates an involuntary disgust for the same. It even does more: It acts upon the entire physical system, purifies the blood, and produces hale, hearty health. The discoverer of this great medicinal stimulant is surely entitled to the thanks of a whole nation, and it is not extravagant to entitle him "a second Father Matthew."

Why should any one buy a soap half rosin or clay, when Dobbins Electric soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), is for sale? It costs but a trifle more, and will go five times as far. Try it.

A JOINT-STOCK BONNET.—The young women in the Halifax works, says a London correspondent, are certainly not pretty, but they seem to have a fine flow of spirits. I am told that they have a remarkably fine taste in dress. A lady in Halifax having occasion to enter a milliner's shop had her attention attracted by a beautiful and very expensive French bonnet, and inquired the price; she was told it was sold. "Oh, I had no idea of buying such an expensive bonnet," said the lady, upon which the milliner said: "It is a joint-stock bonnet—that is, it belongs to three factory girls, who wear it by turns on Sunday."

A Remarkable